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author to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The narrative should appeal to readers of Italian as it will enable them to acquire first-hand information on a valuable section of the Italian boundaries in Africa.

Geographers will avail themselves of the scientific results of Captain Citerni's mission as embodied in the three appendices. The geographical coordinates which were determined astronomically will come handily within the grasp of cartographers since they will permit location of points along the boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

The meteorological observations taken during the trip, a critical examination of which accompanies the text, constitute as valuable a contribution to the geography of the region as the information conveyed by the maps compiled by the topographers of the expedition. The plan of Addis Abeba on a scale of 1:25,000 as well as the bearings and distances determined along both sides of the party's route are valuable parts of the work. The whole undertaking bears witness to a keen appreciation of the value of scientific knowledge as applied to colonial development.

LEON DOMINIAN.

Le Katanga: Province Belge. Par MM. A. Adam, A. Bolle, P. Chaudoir, J. Cornet, F. Dellicour, A. de Melotte, R. Dubreucq, C. Firket, J. L. Frateur, P. Le Marinel, E. Slosse. 154 pp. Maps. Assoc. des Licenciés sortis de l'Université de Liège, 1911. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

This book is largely an advertisement of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo and it is published primarily for the purpose of spreading sound ideas of colonization among the emigrants of the mother country and in the hope of attracting settlers to this rapidly developing part of Africa. A very elementary statement of the climate and of the sanitary régime to be followed allows the prospective pioneer to prepare himself for a safe residence. The resources in minerals, in agricultural possibilities and in grazing areas are duly catalogued. The authors, while they are alive to all the advantages of the Katanga plateau, have not failed to call attention to some of the undesirable characteristics as for instance the presence of the tsetse fly and its effects upon the grazing industry. The book ends with a list of gratuities which properly qualified persons may receive from the government as inducements to colonization. The volume is not a promoter's handbook; on the contrary it attempts to present a truthful picture of the present status of Katanga.

R. M. BROWN.

The Story of the Zulus. By J. Y. Gibson. New edition. vii and 338 pp. Ills., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1911. \$2.50. 9×6 .

In the days of early settlement the Europeans were in little danger from the aborigines of South Africa. The Kaffirs lacked the courage which might make their numbers at all considerable. The Bushmen, interesting now as a possible survival of palæolithic man, were considered mere curiosities or else were hunted down like noxious vermin. It was not until the inner frontier to the north of the first settlements was reached that white men encountered the Zulu. It was the Boer who first met this savage race, the Dutch colonist who preferred to pierce the desert rather than associate with the English who were displacing him in his first colony.

At this point, Mr. Gibson begins his story of this important race, for he has found it all but impossible to gather traditions of earlier history. It is a careful narrative; dates are established as well as it is possible to effect in the tales of a folk who make no record of the passing years. The author pretends to none of the philosophy of history, he is content to be an annalist; as such his narrative, particularly as he was a participant in much of the trouble of the last fifty years, will stand in the first rank as an authority to be used by the future historian of the new dominion in temperate Africa.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Les Sociétés Primitives de l'Afrique Équatoriale. Par Dr. Ad. Cureau. xii and 420 pp. Map, ills. Armand Colin, Paris, 1912. Fr. 6. 8×5 .

In a work whose grace of diction will hold the attention, Dr. Cureau has written a story which is superficial, if it be permissible to employ that word

without any of the adverse connotation which has grown about its use. It is easy to see, every page gives clear proof, that he is most intimately acquainted with the people among whom so many active years of his life have been passed. His particular theme in this research is the examination of the civic development of primitive races; that is the surface which authorizes the designation of his work as superficial in its best sense. Yet all the time he is reaching down below that civic surface into the psychology of elemental man for the discovery of actuating motives which lead to the chief, the thaumaturge, the village and the kingdom. As his study is of the political surface he cannot afford to probe much deeper than the family as the social unit. Here he is brilliant. He expounds the origin of the African family, the relation of individual unit to the family with which he is attached whether by birth or by purchase or even by capture, the physical relation of the family unit to the terrain in which it finds itself and ultimately the interrelation of such family units in alliance of peace or its converse war. The work is professedly a study in primitive sociology, but it accents the need of the like sympathetic study of beginning man in the field of primitive psychology. This field is as yet almost untouched; in the nature of the advance of civilization it is a subject where postponement will prove fatal.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

ASIA

Across China on Foot. Life in the Interior and the Reform Movement. By Edwin J. Dingle. xvi and 446 pp. Map, ills., index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1911. \$3.50. 8½ x 5½.

The itinerary of this pedestrian includes a trip from Singapore to Shanghai by steamer, the entrance to the Chinese interior, Shanghai to Ichang, by the river steamer of the Yangtse, a journey by a small boat through the gorges of the upper Yangtse (Ichang to Chungking), and finally the walking tour from Chungking to Bhamo in Burma. Most of the book is devoted to incidents and descriptions of the walking trip across the provinces of Szechwan and Yunnan in western China. The author had no definite plan of campaign, but under the simple banner of a "personal desire to see China from the inside" the journey was undertaken. As much of the land traversed is comparatively unknown the fleeting glimpses of the scenery given by the author's camera are insufficient, while the text affords no strong impression of the physical features. The descriptions of native life are fuller and often vivid but the whole is largely detached from the underlying ties of racial sympathy and cooperation and from any of the physical causes which may have been influential in the formation of habits and conditions. The result is that the general conclusions and many philosophical discussions are based frequently on superficial conditions of life rather than on the deeper meanings. If the reader be charitably inclined towards some attempts at rhetorical expression the book can be enjoyed. The author is a journalist and his stories of human activities do not belie his training. The Chao-T'ong Rebellion of 1910 of which but rumors reached the outside world is an instance of the reporter's ability to draw a picture of conditions, movements and results. A number of appendices, compilations and original materials cover a wide range of topics including the Hankow riot of January, 1911, and the Tonking-Yunnan R.R.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Chau Ju-Kua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the 12th and 13th Centuries entitled *Chu-fan-chi*. Translated from the Chinese and Annotated by Friedrich Hirth and W. W. Rockhill. x and 288 pp. Map. Imp. Acad. of Sci., St. Petersburg, 1911. 10½ x 8.

It would be impossible to extend too warm a welcome to this work or to felicitate American scholarship too highly that it includes sinologues who can so richly present such a work to the history of geography.

Chau Ju-kua, eighth in line of descent from the Emperor Tai-Tsung, was a man of education. The fact was prerequisite to his preferment to the post of Inspector of Foreign Trade in Fukien. He must have passed the third and last of the examinations of the artificial system of Chinese learning. His period of